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Serbia

Grain and Feed

Grain and Feed Annual Report

2009

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Report Highlights:
Area planted for wheat in MY2009/10 is estimated at about 600,000 ha, up 21 percent, while total wheat production is forecasted at about 2.2 million MT. Wheat prices in the Serbian market tumbled over 64 percent, from US$ 445/MT in April to US$ 162/MT in December last year. Total Serbian wheat export in CY 2008 was 354,553 MT. Corn planting intention for MY 2009/10 is estimated at 1.3 million ha, with total production projected at 6.5 million MT. Serbian corn export in CY 2008 was 712,170 MT. The highest export of MY 2008/09 corn was recorded in November and since then export of corn continued to decrease reaching its lowest level in February 2009. Corn prices in the Serbian market started to decline in July hitting its lowest value of US$ 106/MT in December 2008. Despite reduced agriculture budget for 2009, the Serbian government continues to support crop production through subsidized short and long-term loans and payments for production inputs.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Annual Report
Belgrade [YU1]
[RB]

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Executive Summary:

Total area planted for MY 2009/10 crops is expected to be about 3,2 million ha whereof winter sowing has been done at about 736,00 ha. Area planted for wheat in Serbia is estimated to be about 600,000 ha, 21 percent higher than the previous year, while total wheat production is projected to be about 2.2 million MT. Serbian wheat export in CY 2007 totaled 354,553 MT, mainly to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Macedonia, Albania and small quantities to EU countries. Wheat quality of the MY 2008/09 crop was reportedly good. Wheat prices in the Serbian market recorded highest value of US$ 445/MT in April and tumbled 64 percent over to US$ 162/MT in December last year

MY 2009/10 barely, ray, triticale, buckwheat, oat, and other cereals are estimate at 124,000 ha, 19 percent higher than area planted in the previous year. For MY 2007/08, total area planted for barley is estimated at about 103,000 ha, whereof 76,000 ha of winter barley.

The Serbian government announced several policy measures to support agriculture crop production that included: direct payment to registered farmers totaling about US$ 164 per ha for filed crops planting, increased subsidies for animal husbandry as well as subsidized short-term loans with the maximum amount of US$ 9,600 and long-term loans with the maximum amount of US$ 400,000 at five percent interest rate provided through commercial banks.

Corn area harvested in MY 2008/09 is reported to be 1.270 million ha, and total corn production was estimated at 5.90 million MT, 1,983 million MT higher than the previous year. Despite drought that hit this region during the summer time, average yield was about 4,54 MT/ha, 35 percent higher than the previous year. Total Serbian corn exports in CY 2008 reached 712,170 MT. The highest export of MY 2008/09 corn was recorded in November (157,417 MT) and since then corn export has downturn trend. Corn prices in the Serbian market for the first six-month of 2008 were between US$ 310-349/MT, started to decline in July hitting its lowest value US$ 106/MT in December 2008.

For MY 2009/10, corn planting intention is projected at 1.3 million ha, with expected total corn production at 6.5 million MT. Good weather conditions provided sufficient amount of ground moisture, fertilizers are available on the market in sufficient amount and domestic and foreign corn seed producer's offers are better this year than the previous years. It is estimated that corn planting will cost farmers between US$ 803-849 per ha, soy sowing will cost about US$ 775 per ha while US$ 792 per ha will needed for sugar beat and US$ 763 per ha for sunflower planting. Experts are estimating that this year sowing cost price will be 30 percent higher than the previous year since the parity of the agriculture product versus fertilizers, petrol, seed and other auxiliary goods is very unfavorable. Overall farmer's purchasing power for this upcoming sowing season is very low while high-ending stocks are limiting investments. Spring sowing season will be characterized with high level savings of working assets, especially fertilizers.

Table 1: Estimates of the autumn sowing area in 2008 and expectations for spring 2009:

	Culture	Sowing area (ha)
Winter Planting	Wheat	565,000
	Other cereals	124,00
	Industry culture	019,00
	Vegetable	5,504
	Fodders	23,500
Spring Planting	Spring wheat	60,000
	Corn	1,300,000
	Sugar beat	65,000
	Sunflower	180,000
	Soya	150,000
	Tobacco	7,000
	Vegetable	290,000
	Fodders	360,000
	Other Culture	60,000
	TOTAL:	3,209,000

Source of Data: Serbian Chamber of Commerce, March 2009

Planting of sugar beat in Vojvodina already started but other culture has to wait ground temperature to increase up to 7-8 Celsius Degree. For My 2009/10 sugar beet planting intention is 65,000 ha and for sunflower 180,000 ha. This year sunflower sowing area is expected to be 20 percent smaller than last year for several reasons: reimbursement for the last year crop is not completed yet; high ending stocks of sunflower and sunflower oil; last year sunflower prices on the world market come down making difficult to Serbian farmers and domestic edible oil refinery to compete with these prices.

1. Wheat

1.1. Production

Area planted for winter wheat in Serbia in 2008 is estimated at about 574,000 ha, and total MY 2009/10 wheat is projected to be at about 600,000 ha, 21 percent higher than area planted in the previous year. Total wheat production for MY 2009/10 is projected to be around 2.2 million MT, and average yield projected to be at 4,2 MT/ha in Vojvodina and about 3.5 MT/ha in Central Serbia. About 51 percent will be planted in the Vojvodina region and 49 percent in Central Serbia. However, actual yield and total production estimates will eventually depend on growing weather conditions in the coming months. Total are planted for spring wheat is estimated to be about 30,000 ha.

Planting conditions for the new wheat crop have been favorable with a good number of sunny and warm days during October. However, planting of MY 2009/10 wheat crop has been hampered by several factors including delayed corn harvest, and the lack of production inputs. Although the optimal time for seeding the wheat crop in Serbia is between the first week of October and the first week of November, planting of wheat this year continued in November thanks to the exceptionally good weather conditions. However, 75 percent of wheat has been sowed in Vojvodina at the optimum time. Already sowed wheat is in the phase which indicates good crop potential. Weather conditions were good for wheat development during most of the winter with temperatures staying above the normal seasonal level with the sufficient rainfall during January and February. Experts from the Institute of Field and Vegetable Crops Novi Sad are advising farmers to use fertilizers where needed. Unfortunately many farmers did not introduce basic NPP fertilizers due to high prices. In addition, it is estimated that only 50 percent of the targeted wheat area was seeded by certified seeds, while the remaining area has been planted with seeds from the last year crop. Most of small wheat farmers (with limited financial resources) use non-selected seed varieties. The Serbian government continues to provide wheat and corn production support (fuel and fertilizer subsidies) of 120 Euro per ha of arable land to registered farmers.

Production Inputs

Serbia's average consumption of planting seeds is estimated at 200-250,000 MT annually. The annual production of wheat seeds is estimated to be between 130,000 and 140,000 MT, mostly controlled by two local seed producing institutes. About 65 percent of the wheat seeds requirement is commercially produced, while 35 percent is non-selected seed varieties, mainly from the previous crops, used by small farmers with limited financial resources who cannot afford to buy certified seeds.

Wheat farmers started their applications of mineral fertilizers this year in February and are expected to end in early April. The parity price of mineral fertilizers in October of 2008 was about 1 kilo of fertilizers for 2.23 kilos of wheat. The price of seed wheat at the Commodity Exchange Novi Sad in October 2008 was 26 din/kg (US$ 426 MT), pointing out that the price ration between mercantile wheat to seed wheat was about 1:2.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Agriculture provided 50,000 MT of subsidized mineral fertilizers (NPP 15:15:15 and 8:16:24) for MY 2008/09 autumn sowing season at the price of 29,000 din per MT (USD 421). Almost half of 800,000 MT fertilizers used in Serbia per year is imported from Russia, Croatia, Rumania, Ukraine, and Hungary. Given the price ratio between mineral fertilizers and basic agriculture products is unfavorable for agriculture production, it is expected that this year farmers will utilize only one third of its required amount.

Table 2: The Prices of fertilizers and diesel (in din and US$)

Commodity	Feb-08		Feb-09	
	din/MT	US$/MT	din/MT	US$/MT
Fertilizer	31,500	558	41,400	567
Urea	30,000	532	27,000	370
Diesel	90.0 din/l	1.59 US$/l	78.92din/l	1.08 US$/l

1.2. Policy:

Government support programs

Despite the fact that this year budget of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management is about 26 percent lower than last year, the Serbian government will continue to support crop production through subsidized short and long-term loans through commercial banks and direct payments for production inputs. The Ministry of Agriculture will set aside US$ 237 mil. for subsidies, or 85 percent of total agriculture budget. From this resource: about 183 million will be assigned for marketing measures, US$ 27.4 million for the last year unsettled obligations, US$ 19.2 million for long term loans, US$ 4.1 million for short term loans and US$ 7.7 million mil din for other measures.

Short-term loans will be approved for US$ 685 up to US$ 9,600 with the yearly interest rate of 5 percent provided through commercial banks, for duration of 3, 6, and 12 months. The goal of these short-term loans is to help farmers during the planting season, to finance purchases of necessary agriculture inputs. Long-term loans will be provided for the amount of 5,000 (US$ 6,600) up to 300,000 Euro (US$ 400,000) where the Ministry of Agriculture will subsidies interest rate for 40 percent of the loan. Yearly interest rates will we 5 percent over the next five or eight years with one year grace period. Long-term loans are aimed to support new investments related to the infrastructure, storage facilities and purchase of agriculture machinery and equipment.

In addition, in January 2009 the Government of Serbia announced another assistance program to provide registered farmers with payments totaling US$ 170 per ha for various subsidies for grain and other crops seeded this season. The purpose of the assistance is to help farmers during the spring planting season, improving the quality of sowing and increase productivity. Ministry of Agriculture will increase subsidies for animal husbandry, it will significantly increase subsidies for organic agriculture and for the first time will support bees keeping sector as well.

It must be noted that all these government support measures are available only to registered farmers who account for about 22 percent of all farmers. The majority of the 570,000 farmers in Serbia are still unregistered and thus not eligible to receive benefits under these government support measures.

Trade Policy:

Last modifications and supplements of the Law on Custom's Tariff of Republic of Serbia come in effect on January 30th, 2009. This Law will regulate Customs Tariff for import of goods from European Countries in accordance with the Transitional Agreement on Trade and Trade Issues between the European Community and the Republic of Serbia. For more information in this matter, please, contact FAS Office, U.S Embassy Belgrade, Serbia via e-mail: Agbelgrade@usda.gov

1.3 Consumption

Total domestic wheat consumption in Serbia is estimated at about 1.8 million MT annually. Wheat for human consumption is estimated at 1.3 million MT annually and per capita consumption is 180 kilos, significantly higher than consumption in most European countries. At the present time, there are 340 wheat silos (of various sizes) in Serbia owned by milling companies, grain traders and farmer cooperatives. The total capacity of these silos is estimated at 3.8 million tons. Wheat milling capacity is estimated at about 2.5 million tons, but only 60 percent of this capacity is currently utilized. There are 120 industrial bread production facilities in addition to a large number of registered bakeries (1,700) with annual capacity of about 1.5 million tons. There are six large companies involved in pasta production and over 600 small private pasta producers in Serbia.

Feed consumption, mostly for cattle, varies between 130-180,000 MT, depending on the quality of the crop in a given year. Planting seed consumption is estimated around 200,000 MT per year.

Quality

The overall quality of the MY 08/09 wheat crop was reported as “good”: 38% was first class, 38% of second class, 20% third class and 4% out of class wheat. Only about 1.5% of wheat samples, collected at the 150 redemption locations in Serbia, contained moisture levels over 15%, hectoliter weights were high-around 80 kg, and content of foreign material around 5%. Due to heat stress serious damage of the protein and starch components of wheat kernel occurred resulting in lower extensogram energy values, lower gluten index values and lower alveogram W values. The value of the maximum viscosity of the average sample of flour made from wheat is out of the acceptable range (300-500 Z) for baking needs.

According to the Serbian rulebook for grain quality, flour, baked goods and pasta, there are three wheat quality parameters: the hectoliter weight, moisture content and the percentage of foreign material. The average values for the MY08/09 crop are summarized in the following table:

Table 3: MY 2008/09 Wheat Quality Parameters

Parameter	Standard Serbian wheat quality for export	Average values of Serbian MY 2008 wheat crop
Hectoliter Weight	Min. 78 Kg/hl	80 kg (over 50 % above 80 kg/hl)
Moisture	Max. 14 %	12 % and lower
Proteins	Min 11.5 %	12,5 % (over 75 % above 11,5 %)
Foreign Materials	max. 4 % (non-organic max. 0.5 %)	>4 % (non-organic max. 0.5 %)
Hagberg Falling Number	Min. 220	269 (75 % above 220)
Alveogram W	Min. 115	115 (85-185)
Wet Gluten Content	Min. 25 %	30

Source: Institute for food technology from Novi Sad – FINS

1.4 Stocks

State owned wheat reserves are estimated at around 330,000 MT, about three months of wheat consumption requirements in Serbia. Small wheat producers are usually forced to sell their crop to traders and milling companies right after harvest. The milling companies use to their advantage the fact that they own storage silos and can negotiate better prices with farmers. However, with government intervention through providing storage subsidies, a large number of wheat farmers have decided to store part of their wheat production themselves to sell in later months when wheat prices are more advantageous.

1.5 Trade

Serbian wheat exports in CY 2008 totaled 354,553 MT mostly to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Macedonia and small quantities to EU countries. In CY 2008, Serbian wheat imports were very insignificant, totaling only 5,567 MT, whereof 53 percent come form EU and 45,85 percent from Moldavia. Most of Serbia's wheat trade is done through the Romanian Black Sea port of Consantza and then transported through the Danube River by vessels and barges. The largest Serbia wheat imports in the last ten years occurred in MY 2003/04 (a drought year) when Serbia imported 127,000 MT, of which 67,000 MT SRW was from the US. Trade analysts, however, do not expect that any of the anticipated Serbia wheat imports in MY08/09 to come from US origin.

1.6 Prices

During the first six months in CY 2006, prices of milling wheat in Serbia were high, range from US$ 358.2 to US$ 445.3, mainly due to lack of availability of wheat in the local markets as well as increasing pressure from high world prices. During 2008 wheat average monthly prices in the local markets reached its peak in May when 1 MT of wheat was US$ 445 then steadily decreasing towards the end of the year. For the last couple of months trading of MY 2008/09 wheat at the domestic market is very slow due to high wheat flour reserves and high export prices. Export of wheat, after January downfall of only 19,241 MT is slowly recovering reaching average monthly volume of about 28,000 MT. Total wheat export in February 2009 was 26,200 MT.

2. Corn

2.1 Production

Estimate of area planted for corn in Serbia in MY 2008/09 has been revised at 1.270 million ha, and total corn production is estimated to be 5.90 million MT, 1.86 million MT higher than the previous year. Despite drought that hit this region during the summer time, average yield was about 4,54 MT/ha, 35 percent higher than the previous year. The corn area accounts for about 40 percent of planted area of all field crops in Serbia.

This year corn planting in Serbia is expected to starts in the first week of April and to lasts until the beginning of May. Corn farmers were advised to plant seeds much deeper in the soil to adjust for low soil moisture and anticipated hot weather during the growing season. Experts predict that total corn production for MY 2009/10 could reach is forecast at 6.5 million MT, assuming an average yield of 5.0 MT per hectare.

Corn is the one major crop in Serbia that producers can easily store on their farms. Farmers harvest the crop in October and November and it can either be stored on farms to be naturally dried or taken to artificially drying facilities. When farmers elect to store their grain on farm, they usually sell their crop during what is called the “second harvest” in March before the start of the new planting season. The naturally dried corn normally has moisture contents between 14 and 17 percent and is usually offered to the market in small lots.

Inputs

Good weather conditions provided sufficient amount of ground moisture, fertilizers are available on the market in sufficient amount and an offer of the domestic and foreign corn seed producers is better this year than the previous years. It is estimated that corn planting will cost between US$ 802.6 and US$ 849 din/ha.

Serbia’s requirements of commercial seed corn are estimated between 23,000 and 26,000 MT annually, depending on seed varieties and the area planted.

Table 4: The price of seed per ha of land

Commodity	Feb-08		Feb-09	
Seed	din/ha	US$/ha	din/ha	US$/ha
Corn	5,800	103	7,700	105
Sunflower	3,600	64	3,600	49
Soya	5,900	105	5,160	71
Sugar	6,370	113	6,300	86

Note: Numbers were calculated as per the average currency rates (US$/din) for Feb ’08 and ‘09

There are two major players in the corn seed production business in Serbia: the state-owned Institute for Field and Vegetable Crops of Novi Sad (NS Hybrids) and the Maize Research Institute of Zemun Polje (ZP Hybrids). They currently control 37 and 34 percent, respectively, of the corn seed market in Serbia. In 2003, Pioneer Hi-Bred and the German company KWS entered the Serbian seed market and their market share has grown significantly. Pioneer, together with a local distributor Delta M, increased its share from 5 percent in 2003 to 23 percent in 2008. The KWS-Serbia has also increased its market share from 2 percent in 2004 to 4 percent in 2008. The seed market share of the corn seed producers are as expressed in the following table no.5.

Table 5: Market Share of the Corn Seed Companies

	[%] Serbian market shares of the corn seeds producers	Comments
Novi Sad Hibridi	37%	decreasing
Zemun Polje Hibridi	34%	increasing
Pioneer Hi-Bred (U.S.)	23%	increasing
KWS (Germany)	4%	stagnating
Limagrain (France)	1%	(in decline)
Syngenta NK (USA)	<1 %	
Monsanto (USA)	Are looking to enter the Serbian market in 2009	

2.2 Policy

Government Support Programs

The Serbian government will continue to support crop production through subsidized short and long-term loans and payments for production inputs. See the wheat policy section for more details.

2.3 Consumption

Total domestic corn consumption is estimated at about 4.4-5.0 million MT annually. About 80 percent of total corn consumption is used for animal feed, while the rest is used for human consumption, alcohol and starch production. There are two main starch production factories currently operating in Serbia with total annual processing capacity of 140,000 MT of corn. Serbian corn consumption could increase drastically if a new project announced two years ago to build a bio-ethanol plant with annual production capacity of 680,000 MT become a reality.

2.4 Stocks

According to the Serbian Grain Foundation, the amount of corn stocks available in Serbia as of March 2008 is estimated at about 3 million MT. Ending stocks for MY2008/00 total corn stocks were estimated at 772,000 MT, higher than earlier years. Most of stocks are kept on farms in open-air storage facilities to be naturally dried. These stocks are normally offered for sales in local markets starting in March.

2.5 Trade

Serbia is a net corn exporter. With relatively good crop in this year, Serbia strengthen its position as a major corn exporting country in the region In CY 2008 Serbia exported 712,170 MT. EU countries were the main export destinations for Serbian corn exports in 2008, followed by Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia and Albania. In CY 2008, corn was the leading Serbian agricultural export commodity. The Romanian Black Sea port of Costanzia is the main outlet for Serbian corn exports, especially to Spain, Italy and Portugal, while export shipments to Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia and Albania usually go by trucks and railways.

The highest export of MY 2008/09 corn was recorded in November and since then export of corn continued to decrease reaching its lowest level in February 2009. In order to stabilize the corn domestic market, the Government of Serbia adopted decision which obliges the Republic Directorate for Commodity Reserves to purchase 96,000 MT of MY 2008/09 mercantile corn for the price USD 130.6 /MT. Republic Directorate for Commodity Reserves was buying corn from registered agriculture householders between Nov. 24th and Dec 7th through authorized Warehouses and Novi Sad Commodity Exchange. The price of 9 din /kg (included VAT) was 11 percent higher than the current corn price at the Novi Sad Commodity Exchange.

Serbia is also a net exporter of hybrid corn seeds. In CY2008, Serbian corn seed exports totaled 2,271 MT, mainly to Kosovo, Ukraine, Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina. In the same year, Serbia imported 1,545 MT of certified corn seeds, mostly from Romania, Bosnia, Hungary and Croatia. About 2 percent of Serbia's imported seed (60 MT) came directly from the U.S. and additional amount of seed is coming from US Distributing Companies located in Europe. EU Countries accounts for about 65 percent of Serbia's total corn seed imports. It is likely that a significant portion of these seeds from EU countries are re-exports of U.S. origin seeds.

2.6 Prices

During the first six months of CY 2008, corn prices in Serbia were stable mostly due to increased demand for exports and pressure from rising prices in world markets. Corn prices in the Serbian market started to decline in July hitting its lowest value of 7.4 din/kg (US$ 106 MT) in December 2008. For the last two months, corn market is showing modest level of recovery since Serbian corn price has the lowest level in the region. Hungarian corn prices (FOB Danube) averaged 9.66 din/kg (US$ 133/MT) in March. Fobbing cost for the Serbian corn, on average, is about $5 per MT.

3. Barley

3.1 Production

Barley is a secondary grain crop in Serbia. Area planted to barley has been steadily declining and ranged between 92,500 and 131,000 ha in the last six years. Total production varied between 194,000 and 407,000 MT annually. In MY08/09 barley harvested area is estimated at 92,417 ha, about the same to the area harvested in the previous year. Total production was estimated at 344,000 MT with average yield of 3.72 MT/ha, 35 percent higher than the previous year.

The area planted to barley has been steadily declining since 2002 but it is expected that the consumption of brewing barley will increase due to increased demand from recently privatized breweries.

Table 6: Area planted to barley from 2002 to 2008

Year	Barley		
	Harvested area, ha	yield	
		Total, tons	Per ha, MT
2002	130,755	351,570	2,70
2003	109,626	194,371	1,77
2004	109,862	407,411	3,71
2005	104,917	310,850	2,96
2006	93,520	275,640	2,95
2007	93,844	258,998	2,76
2008	92,417	344,141	3,72

During the autumn sowing season, MY09/10 barely, ray, triticale, buckwheat, oat, and other cereals were planted at 124,000 ha, 19 percent more than area planted in the previous year. Spring planting intension for cereals and spring wheat is 160.000 ha. Total area planted to MY 2009/10 barley is estimated at about 103,000 ha, whereof 76,000 ha of winter barley. The Novi Sad Institute for Crops and Vegetables reports that over 95 percent of the planted barley is in good growing conditions.

Inputs

Barley farmers started their applications of mineral fertilizers this year in February, much earlier than usual due to warm weather conditions and a lack of snow, and expected to end in early April. See the wheat inputs section for more details.

3.2 Policy

Government Support Program

The Serbian government will continue to support crop production through subsidized short and long-term loans through commercial banks and direct payments for production inputs. See the wheat policy section for more details.

3.3 Consumption

Barley consumption in Serbia in the last few years ranged between 350-400,000 MT, of which 250-300,000 MT is for animal feed. Consumption of brewery barley has been rising due to increased demand from newly operational breweries following successful privatization efforts of old Serbian breweries and opening of the small family breweries. Barley for feed currently accounts for 60 percent of total barley produced in Serbia and declining due to its low profitability.

3.4 Stocks

Barley ending stocks in MY2008/09 are estimated at 6,000 MT, well below the Serbian average.

3.5 Trade

Feed barley is not significant commodity in Serbia's overall grain trade. Total Serbian imports of CY2008 barley were estimated at 16,646 MT where of 14,938 MT for brewery industry. Most of this import comes from Rumania, Slovakia, Hungary, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Moldavia and Croatia. Total Serbian barley exports in CY 2008, mostly seed barley were estimated at 3.846 MT and are sold mainly to EU countries and Formal Republics of SFRJ.

3.6 Prices

Feed barley prices usually follow wheat prices, while brewing barley prices are generally about 20 percent higher. For most of CY 2008, there was almost no trade of barley at the Commodity Exchange in Novi Sad, except in June 2008 when barley price was US$ 249/MT.

4. Statistical Tables – Wheat

4.1 PSD Table Wheat:

Wheat Serbia	2007			2008			2009		
	2007/2008			2008/2009			2009/2010		
	Market Year Begin: Jul 2007			Market Year Begin: Jul 2008			Market Year Begin: Jul 2009		
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post Data	Annual Data Displayed		New Post Data	Annual Data Displayed		Jan Data
Area Harvested	556	556	556	490	463	487			600
Beginning Stocks	256	256	256	140	210	225			226
Production	1,994	1,994	1,994	2,100	1,650	2,100			2,200
MY Imports	88	100	100	100	10	10			10
TY Imports	88	100	100	100	10	10			10
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Total Supply	2,338	2,350	2,350	2,340	1,870	2,335			2,436
MY Exports	448	550	375	275	0	459			350
TY Exports	448	550	375	275	0	459			350
Feed Consumption	150	140	150	150	150	150			160
FSI Consumption	1,600	1,450	1,600	1,625	1,490	1,500			1,600
Total Consumption	1,750	1,590	1,750	1,775	1,640	1,650			1,760
Ending Stocks	140	210	225	290	230	226			326
Total Distribution	2,338	2,350	2,350	2,340	1,870	2,335			2,436
Yield	4.	4.	3.5863	4.	4.	4.3121			3.6667

4.2 Export Trade Matrix Wheat

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Serbia		
Commodity	Wheat		
Time Period	Jan-Dec	Units:	MT
Exports for:	2008		**2009**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Formal SFRJ Countires			
	332,791		
Country in Transition in Central and East Europe			
	19,184		
EU Countrties	2,540		
MAGREB-a Countries			
	32		
SAD	3		
Total for Others	354 550		0
Others not Listed	3		
Grand Total	354,553		0

4.3 Import Trade Matrix Wheat

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Serbia		
Commodity	Wheat		
Time Period	Jan-Dec	Units:	
Imports for:	2008		**2009**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
EU Countries	2,950		
Moldavia	2,553		
Croatia	56		
Total for Others	5559		0
Others not Listed	10		
Grand Total	5569		0

4.4 Price Table for Wheat

Prices Table			
Country	Serbia		
Commodity	Wheat		
Prices in	US$	per uom	
Year	2008	2009	% Change
Jan	358	161	-55%
Feb	398	163	-59%
Mar	424	151	-64%
Apr	445		-100%
May	410		-100%
Jun	375		-100%
Jul	306		-100%
Aug	270		-100%
Sep	254		-100%
Oct	220		-100%
Nov	193		-100%
Dec	179		-100%
Exchange Rate	49.7-73.0	Local Currency/US $	
Date of Quote	3/30/2009	MM/DD/YYYY	

5. Statistical Tables – Corn

5.1 PSD Table Corn

Corn Serbia	2007			2008			2009		
	2007/2008			2008/2009			2009/2010		
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2007			Market Year Begin: Oct 2008			Market Year Begin: Oct 2009		
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post Data	Annual Data Displayed		New Post Data	Annual Data Displayed		Jan Data
Area Harvested	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,300	1,300	1,270			1,300
Beginning Stocks	855	855	855	409	350	320			772
Production	4,054	4,054	4,054	6,000	6,500	5,900			6,500
MY Imports	0	1	1	0	1	2			2
TY Imports	0	1	1	0	1	2			2
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Total Supply	4,909	4,910	4,910	6,409	6,851	6,222			7,274
MY Exports	100	160	290	1,000	1,000	1,200			1,560
TY Exports	100	160	290	1,000	1,000	1,200			1,560
Feed Consumption	4,200	4,200	4,100	4,100	4,800	4,000			4,200
FSI Consumption	200	200	200	250	250	250			250
Total Consumption	4,400	4,400	4,300	4,350	5,050	4,250			4,450
Ending Stocks	409	350	320	1,059	801	772			1,264
Total Distribution	4,909	4,910	4,910	6,409	6,851	6,222			7,274
Yield	3.	3.	3.3587	5.	5.	4.6457			5.

5.2 Export Trade Matrix Corn

Country	Serbia		
Commodity	Corn		
Time Period	Jan-Dec	Units:	MT
Exports for:	2008		**2009**
U.S.	0	U.S.	
Others		Others	
EU Countries	385,465		
Formel SFRJ Countires			
	269,668		
Countries in transition of Central and Eastern Europe			
	34,761		
Developed Countries of Asia			
	21,631		
Developing Countries of Asian Easter Countries			
	640		
Total for Others	712,164		0
Others not Listed	5		
Grand Total	712,169		0

5.3 Import Trade Matrix Corn

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Serbia		
Commodity	Corn		
Time Period	Jan-Dec	Units:	MT
Imports for:	2008		**2009**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
EU Countries	1,096		
Formel SFRJ Countries			
	569		
USA	24		
China	2		
Total for Others	1691		0
Others not Listed	1		
Grand Total	1692		0

5.4 Price Table for Corn

Prices Table			
Country	Serbia		
Commodity	Corn		
Prices in	US$	per uom	MT
Year	2008	2009	% Change
Jan	292	124	-58%
Feb	299	114	-62%
Mar	273	114	-58%
Apr	296		-100%
May	288		-100%
Jun	294		-100%
Jul	295		-100%
Aug	229		-100%
Sep	193		-100%
Oct	126		-100%
Nov	122		-100%
Dec	106		-100%
Exchange Rate	49.7-73.0	Local Currency/US $	
Date of Quote	3/30/2009	MM/DD/YYYY	

6. Statistical Table – Barley

6.1 PSD Table Barley

Barley Serbia	2007			2008			2009		
	2007/2008			2008/2009			2009/2010		
	Market Year Begin: Jul 2007			Market Year Begin: Jul 2008			Market Year Begin: Jul 2009		
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post Data	Annual Data Displayed		New Post Data	Annual Data Displayed		Jan Data
Area Harvested	93	93	93	65	65	92			103
Beginning Stocks	12	12	12	19	6	19			6
Production	262	262	262	225	225	344			340
MY Imports	50	30	50	100	45	17			20
TY Imports	50	30	50	100	45	17			20
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Total Supply	324	304	324	344	276	380			366
MY Exports	5	8	5	5	3	4			5
TY Exports	5	8	5	5	3	4			5
Feed Consumption	200	200	200	225	180	250			240
FSI Consumption	100	90	100	100	90	120			115
Total Consumption	300	290	300	325	270	370			355
Ending Stocks	19	6	19	14	3	6			6
Total Distribution	324	304	324	344	276	380			366
Yield	3.	3.	2.8172	3.	3.	3.7391			3.301

6.2 Export Trade Matrix Barley

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Serbia		
Commodity	Barley		
Time Period	Jan-Dec	Units:	
Exports for:	2008		2009
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Formel SFRJ Countries			
	3,630		
EU	188		
Total for Others	3818		0
Others not Listed	29		
Grand Total	3847		0

6.3 Import Trade Matrix Barley

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Serbia		
Commodity	Barley		
Time Period	Jan-Dec	Units:	
Imports for:	2008		2009
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
EU Countries	15,249		
Moldavia	1,338		
Formal SFRJ Countries			
	58		
Total for Others	16645		0
Others not Listed	1		
Grand Total	16646		0

6.4 Price Table for Barley

For most of CY 2008, there was almost no trade of barley at the Commodity Exchange in Novi Sad, except in June 2008 when barley price was US$ 249/MT.